

provides for nearly every contingency an ordinary company will meet, and the applicant for registration can incorporate any part of this statutory form in his articles of association by merely putting in his articles a paragraph that "Articles 2 to 54 and 67, 69 and 71 in Table A to the Companies Act, 1929 shall be deemed to be incorporated in these articles." (The above numbers are, of course, illustrative and have no reference to any particular article in Table A.)

It is not generally known that a public company can be incorporated without any articles of association at all. The company can adopt "Table A" (in the First Schedule to the Companies' Act, 1929), endorsing the memorandum of association "To be registered without articles." A private company cannot do this (i.e. adopt Table A in its entirety), but as before mentioned, it can use a very short form of articles adopting Table A with modifications, but specially restricting the transfer of shares, limiting the membership of the company to 50 (exclusive of persons in the employment of the company) and prohibiting any invitation to the public to subscribe for shares.

In the case of many small private companies, the expense of registration does not permit a very careful consideration of the powers to

be inserted
in the articles and it is often found
desirable to
make use of a stock form such as can be
purchased
from some of the principal law
stationers. These
forms are kept standing in type and
where they are
used with a minimum of alteration the
cost of
printing is considerably reduced.

The name of the company having been
accepted
and the proof print of the
memorandum and